

The Sun

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1880.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued on Monday morning, must be handed in this office before six o'clock.

Will the Rebels Rule if Gen. Hancock Is Elected?

No, Never! What is the use in writing or talking and saying nothing?

What is the use of a public journal in a political canvass that discusses everything save the real, live issues before the people, but never touches upon them, or only handles them as if they were thin-shelled eggs and easily to be broken?

Life is too short to be thus wasted; and such an occupation would be too meaningless for us. We have felt from the beginning an irresistible impulse to handle this Hancock and Garfield campaign without gloves, to deal with it with the utmost frankness and fulness of speech.

The greatest fact in the history of this country next to its first settlement and to the Revolutionary war, is the war of the Rebellion. The parties engaged in that war on the one side were called Unionists, and on the other Rebels. On the part of the Unionists the war was waged for all that is sacred and dear to man; for all that is comprised in the vast and hallowed word LIBERTY; and for a Government pledged to the support of Liberty and Equal Rights; while the Rebellion was indissolubly wedded to human Slavery.

The Unionists, thank God, conquered; and they will forever hereafter control and conduct the American Government.

We not only recognize this truth, but we rejoice and glory in it.

We ourselves helped to dig deep and to lay in principles the foundations of the Republican party; and so far as those principles touch upon human liberty, we are still in cordial accord with them; and we support Gen. Hancock, the loyal soldier, who fought on the side of the Union, who never uttered or entertained a rebel sentiment, as their trust and best representative in the present campaign for President. If we thought that in his victory disunion and rebellion would triumph, we would oppose him as earnestly as we now support him.

We go further, and say if we believed that disunion and rebellion would triumph in his election, we would sooner see him shot than elected. But the election of Gen. Hancock will not and cannot be a rebel triumph. The former rebels may be encouraged under it to repentance, and to bring forth works meet for repentance; but that the unrepentant and persistent devotees of the Lost Cause will swell into new and dangerous importance and undue or increased influence under it, is utterly untrue; and if we believed it to be true, we would oppose Gen. Hancock's election as strenuously as we now advocate it.

What if the South should be sold for Hancock? Would not the Republicans like to have the South sold for Garfield? They would give a million dollars for it to-day. Gen. Grant himself was the man to go South and tender, in person, the first flattering solicitations to the old rebels, in the beginning of the campaign, this very year.

The truth is, the Rebellion is dead; and it can have no resurrection, not a particle more under Hancock than under the Republicans. It deserved to die and to have no resurrection.

Now, Independents and Democrats, do not be frightened by a bugbear! Vote for Hancock, for Liberty, for Union, for Free Government!

Hancock's administration will be as free from the rule of rebels as from the rule of the Czar of all the Russias.

A Grant Campaign in the Old Style. Every general expression of public opinion since 1874 has shown a majority of the people of the United States in favor of a change. They want to overhaul the books, examine the vouchers, break up the Republican Rings, curb some of the monopolies, reduce expenditures, and return to honest, simple, and pure government. None of these things can be accomplished while the Republican party remains in power. There was a great saving effected, and many abuses were abated, by the Democratic House returned on the tidal wave of 1874. But that majority was balked by a Republican Senate and a Republican Executive. When, in 1876, the people determined to make a clean sweep and elected Tilden and Hendricks by a majority of a million white votes and a quarter of a million white and colored, their purpose was defeated by fraud and force. James A. Garfield assisted in the fraud, and Hayes S. Grant applied the force. These two men are now the Republican candidates for President. Garfield to occupy the place until 1884, when Grant is to take it.

with the Old Guard of Imperialism at Chicago, and went down for the moment in the nomination of Garfield. They have now dictated their terms, received the surrender of the nominal candidate, provided for the real candidacy of Grant, and gone to work in earnest to suppress and pervert the popular will after the old fashion.

The Credit Mobilier has solemnly accepted the position of figurehead, painted and posted according to the pleasure of his new managers.

One Word to Our Candidate. Much as our candidate excels in writing letters, we most deferentially advise him not to write any more.

But if he does write any, let him enclose them with a ten-dollar bill in a transparent envelope, and the Republican underlings in the Post Office of this city will be sure to break them open, steal the money, and destroy the letters; so the contents will never see the light.

Gen. Hancock need write nothing more on the tariff. Every one knows he is in favor of a tariff which will yield the utmost protection to American Industries, and especially to the Democratic party.

Gen. Hancock should devote himself to writing his inaugural, and, even if it is never delivered, the preparation of it will be a salutary literary exercise.

But if he must write on a tariff, let him explicitly state that if it had been left to him he would have put a prohibitory tariff on the readmission of unrepentant rebels to citizens' rights after the close of the war.

The Negroes Do Not Require Much Help. We submit to our philanthropic friends that if the negroes are able to take care of their own politics at home, and then come up to Indiana and carry that State against the legal voters, they do not stand in need of any special help or any special legislation.

In Garrison's time it used to be asked: "Am I not a man and a brother?" This was the speech put in the mouth of the negro. In all cases he was a man; and in many a literal half-brother of the white.

But how he is not content with that. He says to the white: "Am I not your brother and your ruler?" We think not. He may be a brother. We are willing to concede so much; but Indiana is the last State we want to see carried by imported negroes for any party.

If, however, it is to be done for any party, we prefer to see the black deed perpetrated on the side of our opponents, rather than our own.

Democracy will import no negro voters. Agent Stephan's Theories. The quarrel which has been going on for many months between military officers and civil officers at Standing Rock presents an illustration of the gross purposes in our so-called system of Indian administration.

The Standing Rock agency, on the upper Missouri, in Dakota Territory, is the one which Gen. Terry has forcibly described as being, until of late, "corruption organized," and "a very sink of iniquity."

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from the Standing Rock Indians some years ago, because they then happened to be complicated with other Indians hostile and in the field. Agent Stephan not only places restrictions on the loan of arms, but keeps the Indians cooped up on a small portion of their reservation, treating as disobedient and unruly those who wander freely about without first getting his consent.

Gen. Terry says that Agent Stephan told him he required Indians to obtain passes if they wished to go more than fifteen or twenty miles from the agency. "I do not think," says Gen. Terry, "that any one has the power to deprive Indians of that right to occupy the whole of their reservation which is secured to them by treaty."

On how many reservations similar restrictions are in vogue, there are probably no means of determining. It is not burden enough on the system of management that frauds abound, but, in addition, even honest and well-meaning agents are found to misappropriate the Government's funds, as Gen. Terry says, that they are lawgiver, governor, and judge, all in one.

Hendricks and McDonald. We have never found any soil on which human nature did not grow. It flourishes in Indiana.

Hence, as the old classical Latin, being literally interpreted, would say, all these terms.

But we most respectfully submit to Messrs. Hendricks and McDonald that defeat has gone far enough. It may become dangerous. It is not unusual that Mr. Esch's nomination should have been received with some degree of coldness by older and better soldiers in his own State, when it was first made up to the time of the State election.

But surely Messrs. McDonald and Hendricks are men big enough to bury their animosities now—to overlook any offensive qualities of the miserly candidate—and to elect him.

What if he has taken a dollar—or a hundred dollars—or a thousand, too much after the manner of Snycock—why not pass it over and elect him?

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in hell and those who don't; and they will appeal to the courts to decide which shall have possession of the church edifice.

In our opinion, a remarkably good man for Judge of the Superior Court is Richard O'Grass.

A train stuck fast in a snowdrift, out West, tells a surer story of early winter than Vernon's prophecies.

It is by no means clear that the Directors of the National Rifle Association have covered all the ground in the best way in hereafter excluding a class of riflemen which they call professional from shooting in the matches of the association.

When a presumably orthodox deputy rises in the highest lawmaking body of the most conservative orthodox Protestant community to propose the striking out of the word "Trinity," wherever it now occurs in the library, another proof is furnished that the modern Church is beginning to chafe and tug at the old theological moorings.

The Universalists have lately been holding State Conventions. But whether they keep up a separate existence any longer? Formerly the orthodox, evangelical denominations regarded a Universalist with horror, and refused to count him as a Christian at all; but now they are full of Universalists themselves, and ministers think it in very bad taste to talk of hell.

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ALBANY, Oct. 18.—It is only two weeks to the Presidential election. It seems to be admitted on all sides that the State of New York is the pivot on which the result will finally turn. It is a truth not less obvious that the success or failure of the Hancock electoral ticket in this State will depend upon the size of the Democratic majorities in the cities of New York and Brooklyn. And recent developments show that the leaders of the Republican party clearly understand these facts, fully appreciate their importance, and will shape their conduct to suit the emergency.

A marvellous change has swept across Republican circles in the central and western counties of the State within the past fortnight. It is seen and felt everywhere by keen eyes and sensitive nerves. Till then the Grant-Conkling leaders gave the rank and file to understand that they had little hope of carrying the Presidency, and therefore all their efforts were to be turned toward securing as many members of Congress as possible; while at all hazards the Assembly must be saved so as to give Mr. Conkling a colleague in the Senate.

To those who could be entrusted with so hazardous a secret it was made known that the Stalwarts really cared nothing for the election of Garfield, and even thought there would be a better chance for Grant's nomination four years hence if a Democratic administration were meanwhile in power.

But Mr. Gladstone was not burdened with the responsibilities of office when he was so gloriously prescribing remedies for the complicated political situation abroad; and it would have been better for him if he had confined himself to recommending regulations for the government of his own household.

I have excellent Republican authority for asserting that this programme has recently been entirely altered, and I am amply justified in giving some of the reasons for the change. Very much through the intervention of Grant, whom Conkling, Logan, and others of that class find it difficult to restrain, Garfield has tendered terms to the Stalwarts, which they have accepted. The bargain was completed in the famous interview at Mentor, where Grant, Conkling, Cameron, and Logan held conference with the Credit Mobilier candidate. If elected, Garfield is to be put in their hands, and his administration is to be so conducted as to secure Grant's nomination as his successor in 1884.

In the mean time Garfield is not to remove any of Grant's friends from office, while, on the other hand, obnoxious incumbents who were put in by Hayes are to give place to advocates of the third term. Senator Conkling is to have full control of the Federal patronage in New York during Garfield's administration, and Collector Merritt's head is to roll into the waste basket soon after the 4th of March next.

This bargain has imparted a new color to the whole campaign in this State, which deserves the most serious consideration of Democrats throughout the brief remainder of the canvass. One of the chief articles in this Grant-Garfield compact provides that all possible efforts shall be made to secure the thirty-five Presidential electors of New York. The Democrats should know that this part of the treaty will be performed. In the light of the results of the elections in Indiana and Ohio, the Republican managers seem to really believe they can succeed.

This belief gives an unexpected turn to the Senatorial contest. It takes Gen. Arthur out of the way of at least a dozen aspirants for the seat of Mr. Kernan, by pledging to Arthur the chair now clandestinely occupied by Wheeler. These dozen or more aspirants to Senatorial honors embrace some of the wealthiest Republicans, who will pour out their money to carry the State for Garfield, and some of the ablest speakers in the party, who will dispense their oratory to the same end from the platform. This effort will of itself give a strong impulse to the struggle now waging to wrest this State from Gen. Hancock.

These combinations and appliances the Democrats have got to resist and overpower during the coming two weeks of the campaign. The Democracy of the interior counties are performing their whole duty in this crisis, and they are relying upon their political associates in the two great metropolitan centres to do their share of the needed work in this grave and unexpected emergency.

THE REV. DR. THOMAS'S HERESY. ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 18.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas will say to-day to the Conference his reply to resolutions adopted yesterday asking him to withdraw from the Methodist Church. He sets forth his views and his twenty-five years of labor in the Church. He asks if his moral character, his diligence, his devotion are called in question. He asserts his unquestioning faith in the Bible, his belief in the divinity of Jesus Christ, and his belief in the Church, including the Holy Scriptures; also his belief in the moral, intellectual, and spiritual progress of the race, and his belief in the resurrection of the dead. He says he has never been a Unitarian, and he never will be. He says he has never been a Unitarian, and he never will be. He says he has never been a Unitarian, and he never will be.

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The bargain was completed in the famous interview at Mentor, where Grant, Conkling, Cameron, and Logan held conference with the Credit Mobilier candidate. If elected, Garfield is to be put in their hands, and his administration is to be so conducted as to secure Grant's nomination as his successor in 1884.

In the mean time Garfield is not to remove any of Grant's friends from office, while, on the other hand, obnoxious incumbents who were put in by Hayes are to give place to advocates of the third term. Senator Conkling is to have full control of the Federal patronage in New York during Garfield's administration, and Collector Merritt's head is to roll into the waste basket soon after the 4th of March next.

This bargain has imparted a new color to the whole campaign in this State, which deserves the most serious consideration of Democrats throughout the brief remainder of the canvass. One of the chief articles in this Grant-Garfield compact provides that all possible efforts shall be made to secure the thirty-five Presidential electors of New York. The Democrats should know that this part of the treaty will be performed. In the light of the results of the elections in Indiana and Ohio, the Republican managers seem to really believe they can succeed.

This belief gives an unexpected turn to the Senatorial contest. It takes Gen. Arthur out of the way of at least a dozen aspirants for the seat of Mr. Kernan, by pledging to Arthur the chair now clandestinely occupied by Wheeler. These dozen or more aspirants to Senatorial honors embrace some of the wealthiest Republicans, who will pour out their money to carry the State for Garfield, and some of the ablest speakers in the party, who will dispense their oratory to the same end from the platform. This effort will of itself give a strong impulse to the struggle now waging to wrest this State from Gen. Hancock.

THE REV. DR. THOMAS'S HERESY. ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 18.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas will say to-day to the Conference his reply to resolutions adopted yesterday asking him to withdraw from the Methodist Church. He sets forth his views and his twenty-five years of labor in the Church. He asks if his moral character, his diligence, his devotion are called in question. He asserts his unquestioning faith in the Bible, his belief in the divinity of Jesus Christ, and his belief in the Church, including the Holy Scriptures; also his belief in the moral, intellectual, and spiritual progress of the race, and his belief in the resurrection of the dead. He says he has never been a Unitarian, and he never will be. He says he has never been a Unitarian, and he never will be. He says he has never been a Unitarian, and he never will be.

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